Should the Commission reverse the initial determination, the parties are in no way bound by their proposal in later actions before the Commission.

- (3) Contents of consent order stipulation—(i) Contents. (A) Every consent order stipulation shall contain, in addition to the proposed consent order, the following:
- (1) An admission of all jurisdictional facts:
- (2) An express waiver of all rights to seek judicial review or otherwise challenge or contest the validity of the consent order;
- (3) A statement that the signatories to the consent order stipulation will cooperate with and will not seek to impede by litigation or other means the Commission's efforts to gather information under subpart I of this part; and
- (4) A statement that the enforcement, modification, and revocation of the consent order will be carried out pursuant to subpart I of this part, incorporating by reference the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.
- (B) In the case of an intellectual property-based investigation, the consent order stipulation shall also contain—
- (1) A statement that the consent order shall not apply with respect to any claim of any intellectual property right that has expired or been found or adjudicated invalid or unenforceable by the Commission or a court or agency of competent jurisdiction, provided that such finding or judgment has become final and nonreviewable; and
- (2) A statement that each signatory to the stipulation who was a respondent in the investigation will not seek to challenge the validity of the intellectual property right(s), in any administrative or judicial proceeding to enforce the consent order.
- (C) The consent order stipulation may contain a statement that the signing thereof is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute admission by any respondent that an unfair act has been committed.
- (ii) Effect, interpretation, and reporting. The consent order shall have the same force and effect and may be enforced, modified, or revoked in the same manner as is provided in section

337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and this part for other Commission actions. The Commission may require periodic compliance reports pursuant to subpart I of this part to be submitted by the person entering into the consent order stipulation.

(d) Termination based upon arbitration agreement. Upon filing of a motion for termination with the administrative law judge or the Commission, a section 337 investigation may be terminated as to one or more respondents pursuant to section 337(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 on the basis of an agreement between complainant and one or more of the respondents to present the matter for arbitration. The motion and a copy of the arbitration agreement shall be certified by the administrative law judge to the Commission with an initial determination if the motion for termination is granted. If the agreement or the initial determination contains confidential business information, copies of the agreement and initial determination with confidential business information deleted shall be certified to the Commission with the confidential versions of such documents. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REG-ISTER if the Commission's final disposition of the initial determination results in termination of the investigation in its entirety. Termination based on an arbitration agreement does not constitute a determination as to violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of

(e) Effect of termination. Termination issued by the administrative law judge shall constitute an initial determination.

 $[59~\mathrm{FR}~39039,~\mathrm{Aug.}~1,~1994,~\mathrm{as}~\mathrm{amended}~\mathrm{at}~59~\mathrm{FR}~67627,~\mathrm{Dec.}~30,~1994;~60~\mathrm{FR}~53120,~\mathrm{Oct.}~12,~1995;~73~\mathrm{FR}~38322,~\mathrm{July}~7,~2008]$

§210.22 [Reserved]

§210.23 Suspension of investigation.

Any party may move to suspend an investigation under this part, because of the pendency of proceedings before the Secretary of Commerce or the administering authority pursuant to section 337(b)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930. The administrative law judge or the Commission also may raise the issue sua sponte. An administrative law